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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 17 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I should like to draw your attention to the recent arbitrary and illegal actions of Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people. In this connection, I wish to refer to my letter addressed to you on 30 January 2003 concerning the question of the closing down by the Israeli authorities of two universities in Hebron.

You may recall that on 15 January 2003, the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) closed down the Palestine Polytechnic University for six months as a security measure. In the process, IDF forces raided offices and laboratories, destroyed and confiscated property and welded shut university gates and doors.

On 11 July 2003, the University Administration received an Israeli army order extending the closure for another month. The Administration subsequently appealed to the United Nations Secretariat to intervene and use the good offices of the United Nations in order to lift the closure (see annex).

In this regard, allow me to restate the position of the Committee on this issue. The Committee views the issuance of the closure order as unacceptable and unjustified. It also represents a harsh form of collective punishment, depriving the Palestinian youth of their inherent right to education. Such measures are almost certain to deepen the mistrust between Palestinians and Israelis. In addition, at this extremely sensitive and critical stage, they are undermining the efforts at implementing the road map with a view to realizing a vision of two States, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

On behalf of the Committee, I would like to express the hope that you would bring these urgent concerns to the attention of the competent organs of the United Nations, and that you would use your own good offices with the Government of Israel, so that the present situation could be redressed for the benefit of students and faculty of the University.

03-43406 (E) 210703

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Papa Louis **Fall**

Annex

Letter dated 14 July 2003 from the Administration of the Palestine Polytechnic University to the Division for Palestinian Rights of the United Nations Secretariat

We would like to inform you that the Israeli military occupation has closed the Palestine Polytechnic University (PPU) for six months, effective 15 January 2003. In this process, it has destroyed and confiscated much of the property and equipment of the various university campus locations. In addition, it welded shut the university's main gates and doors. This condemned military action violates relevant international laws, human rights and values.

We consider this closure as unjustified and illegal since it deprives over 2,500 students and 400 employees from their right to education. Further, it is an unprecedented breach to signed agreements since the PPU campus locations are under the control of the Palestinian Authority in Hebron.

PPU is a pioneering university, offering a wide range of technical and engineering programmes. We abide by national and international norms and regulations of higher education. The Israeli security claims behind this closure are unjustified and void.

We would like to inform you that on the evening of Friday, 11 July 2003, we received from the Israeli Army another order to extend the closure of PPU for another month; this will extend the period of closure to seven months.

The effect of this order on the students, the administration and the people has been devastating. At a time when all the people in the area are working for peace, the Israeli forces are escalating hostile measures against the Palestinians, especially against the new generation. This will spread anger and desperation in the hearts of the students and in the end will serve nobody.

As a United Nations body dedicated to the Palestinian rights, we appeal to you to use your good offices to lift this unjust military action imposed on us by force. We would highly appreciate it if you could use your power through the various United Nations agencies and departments to pressure the Israelis to revoke their oppressive military order.

Thank you for your kind attention; your intervention will definitely have a positive impact on helping our students and staff to go on with their educational life as normal human beings.

United Nations S/2003/731

Security Council

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21 July 2003

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 addressed to the President of the Security Council

In its resolution 1482 (2003), the Security Council extended the terms of office of four judges to enable them to complete the cases they had commenced before the expiry of their respective terms of office on 24 May 2003. In paragraph 3 of the resolution, the President of the Tribunal was requested to submit to the Council, by specified dates, a series of three reports on the progress of the four cases in which those judges are engaged. Having consulted with the Presiding Judges of the three Trial Chambers, I am now submitting the first of those reports, due on 1 August 2003.

***Cyangugu* case**

The terms of office of Judges Dolenc and Ostrovsky were extended to enable them to complete the *Cyangugu* case, involving three accused. The presentation of evidence in the case was concluded on 3 April 2003. A subsequent Prosecution motion to call rebuttal witnesses was dismissed. The final trial briefs were filed on 26 June 2003 and closing arguments are scheduled to commence on 11 August 2003. By the end of July 2003, Trial Chamber III will have summarized all testimonies of witnesses. Consequently, work on the judgement is in progress.

***Kajelijeli* and *Kamuhanda* cases**

The term of office of Judge Maqutu was extended to enable him to complete the *Kajelijeli* and *Kamuhanda* cases. In the *Kajelijeli* case, closing arguments were heard from 14 to 16 July 2003. The trial proceedings have closed and Trial Chamber II is now deliberating. The preparation of judgement is proceeding on schedule. Judgement is expected to be delivered no later than December 2003.

In the *Kamuhanda* case, the closing arguments, which were originally scheduled for 20 and 22 August 2003, have been rescheduled to 27 to 29 August 2003 due to delays arising from the translation of court documents. Preparation of

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the judgement is in progress. Judgement is expected to be delivered no later than December 2003.

***Media* case**

The term of office of Judge Pillay was extended to enable her to complete the *Media* case, involving three accused. The presentation of the evidence in this case was completed on 9 May 2003. Pursuant to a scheduling order by Trial Chamber I, the Prosecution filed its closing brief on 25 June 2003. The three Defence teams will file their respective closing briefs by 1 August 2003. The Prosecution has the option of filing a rebuttal brief. If it decides to exercise that option, the rebuttal brief must be filed by 15 August 2003. Closing arguments are scheduled for 18 to 22 August 2003. Preparation of judgement is proceeding on schedule.

(*Signed*) Judge Erik **Møse**
President of the Tribunal

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Security Council

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21 July 2003

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Letter dated 17 July 2003 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the President of the Security Council

With reference to the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 December 2002 (S/PRST/2002/33), I have the honour to convey the attached letter dated 14 July 2003, which I received from the Secretary-General and High Representative for the Common Foreign Security Policy of the European Union, transmitting the report on the activities of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina covering the period 1 January to 30 June 2003 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-43526 (E) 220703

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Annex

Letter dated 14 July 2003 from the Secretary-General and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

In accordance with the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 December 2002 (S/PRST/2002/33), I attach a report on the activities of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM) covering the period 1 January to 30 June 2003 (see enclosure). I propose to provide the Security Council with a written update on the progress of EUPM every six months, as appropriate. I would be grateful if you would transmit the present letter and its enclosure to the President of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Javier **Solana**

Enclosure

European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Report by the Secretary-General and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union on the activities of the European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina covering the period 1 January to 30 June 2003

Introduction

The Security Council, at its 4661st meeting on 12 December 2002, considered the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and the successful conclusion of UNMIBH's mandate in that country. The Security Council expressed its intention to keep the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and its annexes (Peace Agreement) under review. The Council invited the EU 'to keep it regularly informed as appropriate on the activities of EUPM' (S/PRST/2002/33, 12 December 2002).

EUPM, the first operation undertaken under the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), was initiated as a follow-on mission to the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF) in BiH. It was established by a decision of the Council of the EU on 11 March 2002 on the invitation of the authorities of BiH and has been endorsed by the Peace Implementation Council (PIC) Steering Board and the UN Security Council (UNSCR1396).

This report is the first update by the Secretary General/High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union, Javier Solana, to the Security Council on the activities of the EUPM covering the period of 1 January-30 June 2003.

Status of the EUPM

As of 20 June 2003 EUPM numbered 851 personnel of which 480 are seconded police officers, 54 international civilians and 317 BiH national staff. All 15 EU Member States participate in EUPM together with 17 non-EU contributing States.[1] EUPM HQ is located in Sarajevo in UN House.

[1] The 17 non-EU contributing States are Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey and Ukraine.

EUPM assumed its responsibilities on 1 January 2003 immediately upon the conclusion of the UN IPTF mandate and has been fully deployed since then throughout BiH. EUPM personnel are colocated with their BiH police counterparts at mid to senior levels in 47 colocations, covering all levels of the BiH administrative structure:

- State level: Ministry of Security (MoS), State Border Service (SBS), State Information and Protection Agency (SIPA)
- Entity level: the Federation of BiH, Republika Srpska (RS) and Brcko District
- Canton/PSC level (10 Cantons in the Federation, 5 PSC in RS).

EUPM is an unarmed, non-executive police mission with a mandate until December 2005.

Mandate and Operations

The EUPM began operations on 1 January 2003 with a mission to establish sustainable policing arrangements under BiH ownership in accordance with best European and international practice, thereby raising current BiH police standards.[2] EUPM's goals are to preserve the existing levels of institutional and professional proficiency achieved over the course of the UN IPTF mission; to enhance police managerial and operational capacities through monitoring, mentoring, inspecting and advising; to strengthen police professionalism at senior officer levels as well as within the ministries and to monitor the exercise of appropriate political control over the police.

EUPM's tasks also reflect the European Union's approach to the rule of law in the Western Balkans within the context of the EU's Stabilisation and Association policies toward these countries. EUPM is an integral element in this overall strategy. The mission is supported by the European Commission's institution building programmes (CARDS).

In addition to the monitoring and mentoring work at colocation levels, EUPM has launched seven programmes (five thematic and two institution-specific). The issues they address reflect areas identified by the UNMIBH/IPTF and build on the progress made by the UN mission during its seven-year operation. With the start-up phase of the operation now concluded, EUPM's programmes will become increasingly the primary framework for the mission to fulfill its mandate and assist BiH police build institutional and professional capacity. The programmes are:

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[2] Council of the European Union Joint Action of 11 March 2002 on the European Union Police Mission (2002/210/CFSP), Annex, 'Mission Statement for EUPM'.

- Crime Police (incl. major and organised crime and human trafficking, 'FIGHT' programme)
- Criminal Justice (incl. Court Police and cooperation between the police and judiciary)
- Internal Affairs (incl. establishment of Public Complaints Bureau in each police force)
- Police Administration (incl. financial, personnel and administrative management training)
- Public Order and Security (incl. returnee safety, crime prevention, support units)
- State Border Service (SBS)
- State Information and Protection Agency (SIPA).

Priorities

The Police Head of Mission established two operational priorities at the outset of EUPM: returnee security and the fight against organised crime. In the context of these priorities EUPM has worked closely with BiH police authorities on focused activities. EUPM's approach places the responsibility for action on local police authorities with the mission providing crucial planning support, back up, advice and monitoring at all phases of operations. This emphasis has yielded important positive steps on the part of local BiH police towards greater police cooperation both between the cantons of the BiH Federation as well as at the inter-Entity level, as evidenced in the Working Group on Returnee Issues set up by EUPM. The mission has not, to date, registered any significant rise in ethnic-related crime in 2003.[3]

EUPM is working with all BiH forces in the development of an intelligence-led approach to fighting organised crime, its second operational priority. This approach has resulted in the first countrywide BiH-led raids on illegal 'night bars' in January 2003 and a number of apprehensions of persons suspected of human trafficking as well as suspected trafficked victims. The most important of these is the Milakovic case, an operation undertaken by BiH police with back up from the EUPM, OHR and SFOR, which is now with the Office of the Prosecutor of BiH. Coordinated operations for stolen cars as well as a number of recent significant seizures of drugs and forged euro notes by SBS have further illustrated the potential of increased cooperation among BiH police forces and related agencies such as BiH customs authorities.

Another area of EUPM concentration is the development of State-level police institutions. The High Representative for BiH (double-hatted as EU Special Representative for BiH), Lord Ashdown, as

[3] EUPM HQ reports BiH crime figures for the first four months of 2003. Compared to the same period in 2002 they show an overall rise of 4.41% in reported crime (Federation +8.31%, Brcko District -13.37%, Republika Srpska, +00.13%).

well as the Police Head of Mission, Commissioner Sven Frederiksen, have forcefully articulated the EU view that law enforcement capacity at the State level is necessary if organised crime is to be successfully tackled. It is also a prerequisite to BiH's integration into Europe. While SBS is now established at all BiH's border points, the State Information and Protection Agency created in 2002 has yet to become operational. EUPM is working closely with OHR on the set up of SIPA as well as on expanding SIPA's powers to include investigative capacities. Progress on implementation has been slow however and BiH authorities have so far failed to locate a suitable building for SIPA.

EUPM is also working with the Ministry of Security established in December 2002. EUPM colocators have been assisting the Minister and his staff (total of 5) in developing its rules and institutional framework.

The most significant challenge to EUPM in the period under consideration has been repeated attempts to call into question the police certification process conducted by UNMIBH/IPTF. In a number of cases individual former police officers who were refused certification by the UN IPTF have taken their appeals to local Courts. In at least one case, local courts found in favour of decertified officers and ordered their reinstatement. The potential failure by BiH authorities to respect the decisions of the UN certification process is serious: it would undermine the post-Dayton police reform process undertaken by IPTF and severely weaken EUPM's efforts to continue this vital element of the peace implementation. At the request of the High Representative/EUSR, the UN Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 28 May 2003 issued a clear statement of the final and binding nature of the BiH police certification process. The UN's affirmation has been widely distributed to BiH political authorities and in the press. EUPM's policy remains firm that the certification process concluded with the end of the UNMIBH/IPTF mission on 31 December 2002 and that UNMIBH/IPTF decisions taken on certification are binding. EUPM has refused to re-open cases or accept appeals against certification decisions.

Coordination with BiH authorities

The EUPM's message to BiH authorities is clear: law enforcement and the rule of law is a local responsibility. EUPM is there to assist BiH police carry out these responsibilities, not to substitute them. This approach has been largely welcomed among BiH police authorities, EUPM's main interlocutors, and good relationships have been developed at mid and senior levels across BiH police forces. The Police Head of Mission has established a Steering Board with the Entity Directors of Police, the Chief of Police of Brcko District, the SBS Director and Chief and the SIPA

Director to jointly identify priorities, set targets and assess progress. Seven working groups, covering each of the EUPM's programme areas, have been set up to practically implement the priorities and targets set by the Steering Board. Relevant EUPM personnel and BiH police officials participate in each.

EUPM has established good contacts with the appropriate BiH political authorities for the rule of law in its first six months, in close liaison with the High Representative/EUSR. BiH political authorities, to date, have been generally supportive towards EUPM particularly in its context of the EU's overall approach to BiH and BiH's integration into Europe.

Liaison with the International Community in BiH

EUPM is a relatively small mission, working in a subject area that lies at the heart of governance and society. Liaison with other international actors, therefore, has been a priority for EUPM. EUPM liaison officers have been appointed to SFOR, OHR, OSCE, ICTY, UNHCR at headquarter and field office levels (in the case of SFOR, to battle group levels). EUPM is an active participant in the rule of law pillar coordinated by the OHR and works directly with appropriate international organisations on particular issues, such as UNHCHR for human trafficking issues.

Cooperation is supplemented on the ground by the EUPM and SFOR-initiated Situational Awareness Groups. These bring together the main international organisations in the field to exchange information on security and the rule of law and serve as an early warning for potential problems and tensions, particularly in sensitive returnee areas.

The transition from UNMIBH/IPTF to EUPM which contributed so much to the successful start of EUPM was finally concluded on 30 June 2003 when the UN liquidation team terminated its mission. EUPM is the first experience of cooperation in the field between the UN and EU and illustrates that a smooth and efficient transition of responsibility from the UN to EU in a crisis management operation is no longer an aspiration but a concrete component of our cooperation.

Outlook

The EUPM has concluded its start-up phase and has entered a more operational stage where the main focus will be the implementation of projects established under the seven EUPM programmes. The specific detail of many of these projects will be shaped by the commitment of BiH authorities to establishing, in particular, effective state-level police institutions. EUPM expects this issue to be

at the fore in the next six months and, in this respect, will be working in close coordination with the High Representative/EUSR who supervises the overall Rule of Law reform effort in BiH.

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Security Council

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21 July 2003

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a note verbale dated 20 June 2003 from the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations stating that Mr. Peter H. Vrooman has been appointed alternate representative of the United States of America on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

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United Nations S/2003/734

Security Council

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21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 23 December 2002 (S/2002/1391) and its annex, transmitting a report from Dominica submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Dominica to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Dominica has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 29 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/735

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 13 February 2003 (S/2003/180) and its annex, transmitting a report from Equatorial Guinea submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Equatorial Guinea has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/736

Security Council

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Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 3 March 2003 (S/2003/259) and its annex, transmitting a report from Liberia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Liberia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a supplementary report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 January 2003 (S/2003/146) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Armenia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Armenia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 18 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Security Council

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 September 2002 (S/2002/1048) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 18 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/739

Security Council

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Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 March 2003 (S/2003/402) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Angola submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Angola has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 29 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-43878 (E) 250703

United Nations S/2003/740

Security Council

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 July 2002 (S/2002/871) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Israel submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Israel has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 29 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/741

Security Council

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21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 9 September 2002 (S/2002/1018) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Luxembourg submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Luxembourg has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 29 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for this to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-43884 (E) 250703

United Nations S/2003/742

Security Council

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21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 28 January 2003 (S/2003/128) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Viet Nam submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Viet Nam to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Viet Nam has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 29 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/743

Security Council

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21 July 2003

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 25 October 2002 (S/2002/1213) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Yemen submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Yemen has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 29 September 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/744

Security Council

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21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 3 March 2003 (S/2003/268) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Bahrain submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts, and has written to the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Bahrain has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 7 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/745

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 20 March 2003 (S/2003/353) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Afghanistan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Afghanistan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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United Nations S/2003/746

Security Council

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21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 14 April 2003 (S/2003/482) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from the Commonwealth of the Bahamas submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. The Bahamas has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-44137 (E) 280703

United Nations S/2003/747

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 18 September 2002 (S/2002/1044) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from the Republic of Moldova submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Moldova to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Moldova has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-43860 (E) 250703

United Nations S/2003/748

Security Council

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 25 October 2002 (S/2002/1211) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from the State of Qatar submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Qatar has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-44156 (E) 280703

United Nations S/2003/749

Security Council

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21 July 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter of 31 January 2003 (S/2003/147) and its annex, transmitting a supplementary report from Tajikistan submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has considered the report carefully with the assistance of its experts and has written to the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan to the United Nations to set out its preliminary comments. Tajikistan has been requested to provide a response in the form of a third report by 10 October 2003.

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

03-44120 (E) 280703

United Nations S/2003/750

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 July 2003
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 17 July 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to address you, as President of the Security Council for the month of July, in order to request that Mr. Adnan Pachachi, Mr. Ahmad Chalabi and Ms. Aqueela al-Hashemi, members of the Governing Council of Iraq, be allowed to participate in the Security Council meeting that will take place on Tuesday, 22 July 2003 concerning the item entitled "The situation between Iraq and Kuwait", in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-43496 (E) 210703 210703

United Nations S/2003/751

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 July 2003

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1462 (2003) of 30 January 2003, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 31 July 2003. It provides an update of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since my report of 9 April 2003 (S/2003/412).

2. My Special Representative for Georgia, Heidi Tagliavini, continued to head UNOMIG. Major General Kazi Ashfaq Ahmed (Bangladesh) continued to serve as the Chief Military Observer. The strength of UNOMIG as at 1 July 2003 was 117 military observers (see annex I).

II. Political process

3. My Special Representative, with the support of the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, continued efforts to build upon the positive momentum begun at the United Nations-chaired brainstorming session of the Group of Friends held in Geneva in February (see S/2003/412, para. 3) with the ultimate aim of engaging the Georgian and Abkhaz sides in meaningful negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement on the basis of the paper on the distribution of competences and its transmittal letter (see S/2002/88, para. 3). In this context, the follow-up of the agreements reached at Sochi (Russian Federation) by Presidents Vladimir Putin of the Russian Federation and Edoard Shevardnadze of Georgia in March 2003 (see S/2003/412, para 5) constituted a positive contribution to the implementation of the Geneva recommendations. My Special Representative met with representatives of the Group of Friends in New York in May. She had consultations with President Putin's Special Representative for the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, First Deputy Foreign Minister Valery Loshchinin, in Tbilisi in April and in Moscow in June and in July and, likewise, with the United States Department of State Special Negotiator for Eurasian Conflicts, Rudolf Perina, in New York in May. Senior representatives of the Group of Friends have agreed to meet again, under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, in Geneva in July. The Georgian and Abkhaz sides accepted invitations to participate in part of this meeting.

03-43230 (E) 220703

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4. At the Geneva brainstorming session, three sets of issues were identified as key in advancing the peace process: economic cooperation, the return of internally displaced persons and refugees and political and security matters. Work on the substance of two of those sets of issues — economic cooperation and refugee return — was actively pursued by the Russian Federation and Georgia within the framework of the agreements reached by the two presidents in Sochi. During the period under review, three bilateral working groups were established, dealing with the rehabilitation of the Inguri hydroelectric power station, the return of refugees and internally displaced persons and the reopening of the railway between Sochi and Tbilisi. Upon request, UNOMIG took part in the meetings of the latter two groups to provide expertise. Representatives of the Tbilisi office of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) were also present during the deliberations on the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The Abkhaz side participated in the consultations on energy issues and was briefed about the outcome of the other working groups. The Georgian side continued to stress the need to proceed in parallel on railway restoration and refugee return. Moreover, the Georgian side highlighted that the activities of all three bilateral working groups and their outcomes would best be discussed within the framework of the recommendations that resulted from the Geneva brainstorming session.

5. While the parties moved ahead on economic cooperation and refugee return, little notable progress was made on political and security matters, including the future status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia, and the question of security guarantees. My Special Representative maintained regular contact with the two sides to explore the possibility of launching consultations on those topics (see S/2003/412, para. 4). The Abkhaz side, however, continued to express reservations about the inclusion of the political aspects in any negotiations, based on its unilateral "declaration of independence" of 1999 (see S/1999/1087, para. 7). It also persisted in its refusal to receive the paper on the distribution of competences and its transmittal letter on the same grounds. In April and May, Mr. Loshchinin, President Putin's Special Representative for the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, and Sir Brian Fall, the Special Representative for Georgia of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, separately visited Tbilisi and Sukhumi and found that the Abkhaz position remained unchanged. However, after consultation with the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, my Special Representative explored Abkhaz readiness to participate, with the Georgian side and representatives of the Group of Friends, in a meeting on security guarantees within the framework of the Geneva recommendations. This meeting was convened on 15 July, and participants exchanged views on the issue and discussed procedural questions.

6. The United Nations-led Coordinating Council remained suspended, mainly because since January 2001 the Abkhaz side had refused to participate. During the reporting period, however, the Abkhaz side expressed its willingness to resume participation. My Special Representative is consulting with both sides to identify an opportune time to resume the Council's work.

7. The efforts of UNOMIG took place against the background of internal developments affecting both the Abkhaz and Georgian sides. On 7 April, the Abkhaz de facto government, headed by Gennadi Gagulia, resigned, and on 22 April Raul Khadzhimba, the former de facto Minister of Defence, was appointed to succeed him. The Georgian side continued to be sharply critical of the ongoing campaign by the Abkhaz to acquire Russian citizenship, the functioning of the Sochi-Sukhumi

railway and the flow of private, mainly Russian, investment to the area. The Abkhaz side, for its part, was deeply disturbed by statements of some Georgian politicians indicating that they had not completely ruled out a military option for resolving the conflict.

III. Operational activities

8. Daily UNOMIG ground patrols in the Gali and Zugdidi sectors continued throughout the period under review. In the Kodori Valley, four fortnightly joint patrols with Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force were conducted; those patrols had to be suspended, however, when four UNOMIG personnel were taken hostage on 5 June (see below). The Mission's activities in the Kodori Valley will not resume until a full review of its security procedures for the area has been completed. Likewise, operational helicopter patrols remain suspended as a result of long-standing concerns about security; administrative flights have continued along specially designated air corridors over the Black Sea.

Kodori Valley

9. The most serious incident occurred on 5 June when two UNOMIG military observers, one UNOMIG medic and their Georgian interpreter were taken hostage by an unidentified armed group on the third day of a routine patrol of the Georgian-controlled upper Kodori Valley. The four military personnel from the CIS peacekeeping force participating in the patrol were disarmed and immediately set free. My Special Representative and the Chief Military Observer worked closely with the Georgian leadership, which has ultimate responsibility for the safety of UNOMIG personnel, to secure the safe release of the detainees. All four hostages were released unharmed on 11 June following negotiations between the Georgian authorities and the hostage takers. The Georgian authorities have confirmed that, in line with United Nations policy, no ransom was paid and force was not used. Notwithstanding Georgian commitments to prosecute those responsible for the hostage incident, UNOMIG patrols in the area will remain on hold pending a full review of the Mission's operational procedures in the Kodori Valley and the introduction of more robust security measures. Given the urgency of resuming UNOMIG patrols to the Kodori Valley, those security measures will be introduced at the earliest opportunity.

10. With the exception of the hostage incident, the situation in the Kodori Valley was relatively calm. The joint UNOMIG-CIS patrols conducted prior to 5 June reported no change in the presence of armed personnel in the area. The dispute between the two sides over the legality of such a presence in the upper part of the Valley continues. In the Abkhaz view, the armed personnel are troops and, as such, their presence in the Valley constitutes a violation of the 1994 Moscow Agreement (S/1994/583, annex I). For Georgia, they are border guards and local reservists, which are not prohibited by the Agreement.

Gali and Zugdidi sectors

11. UNOMIG patrols reported the security environment in the Gali Sector as being generally calm but unstable, with some periods of heightened tension, often caused by criminal activity. During a routine exercise by Abkhaz anti-aircraft units in an

area overlapping the Gali restricted-weapon zone, UNOMIG observed three armoured transport vehicles suspected of being used to carry weapon systems in violation of the Moscow Agreement. UNOMIG raised the issue with the de facto Abkhaz authorities.

12. Local law enforcement officials struggled to address the high level of criminal activity in the Gali sector. Six murders, seven shootings, one kidnapping, twenty-two robberies and one landmine explosion were reported. Major incidents included the following: on 1 April, shots were fired at the car of the Director of the Inguri power station, who managed to escape unharmed; on 16 April, unknown perpetrators hijacked a HALO Trust vehicle near Sukhumi at gunpoint and stole employees' salaries; in the lower Gali region, close to the ceasefire line, an Abkhaz customs officer was ambushed and killed on 4 May; on 14 May, Abkhaz militia shot and killed one of two individuals who tried to flee after being arrested for illegal possession of a hand grenade; a resident of a village in the lower Gali region was shot dead the next day after purportedly trying to escape the custody of a police unit from Sukhumi; on 7 June, four members of the Abkhaz security services were wounded during an ambush; during an attempted robbery of a house in a village near Gali city on 22 June, armed men killed the sister of the Abkhaz Minister of Information in exile and wounded two others; and on 25 June, a Georgian and an Abkhaz were killed during a shooting on the Inguri bridge.

13. Against this backdrop, Abkhaz law enforcement agencies conducted four stop-and-search operations in the upper and lower Gali regions. The most intensive operation was launched with support from the de facto Ministry of Interior between 23 and 29 May, principally to address reports about the presence of illegal armed groups on the eve of Georgia's Independence Day, 26 May. The augmentation of UNOMIG patrols during the period helped to limit the impact of the search operations on the local population.

14. Fewer incidents were reported in the Zugdidi sector, which was assessed as calm by UNOMIG observers. Three murders, two shootings, one explosion, three abductions, and six robberies were recorded. Zugdidi police reported the capture of members of two organized criminal gangs and the seizure of weapons and ammunition. UNOMIG observers were granted access to the Torsa camp, allegedly a training facility for an anti-terrorist police force, run by the Abkhaz security services in exile. Currently, UNOMIG patrols are regularly visiting the camp.

15. Frequent demonstrations and acts of civil disobedience posed a challenge for local law enforcement in the Zugdidi sector and hindered the implementation of the Mission's mandated tasks. Local residents held a range of protests on political issues and against the poor provision of essential services. On 1 June, internally displaced persons blocked the bridge over the Inguri River, the only official crossing point over the ceasefire line, to protest the reported extension of the mandate of the CIS peacekeeping force; the protest ended after discussions with Georgian officials. Another blockade was staged on 5 June. Local residents also blocked the exit road of the UNOMIG logistics headquarters in Zugdidi demanding that UNOMIG repair roads. The matter was resolved with the intervention of the local administration.

16. The quadripartite joint fact-finding group, which brings together the two sides as well as representatives of the CIS peacekeeping force and UNOMIG, continued to investigate incidents of violence. All parties regularly attended scheduled weekly

meetings and responded promptly to incidents. Seven cases are currently under joint investigation.

IV. Cooperation with the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States

17. UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force have continued to work together closely, particularly during joint patrols to the Kodori Valley, in the joint fact-finding group and at the weekly quadripartite meetings. Regular staff meetings at the working level complement the frequent exchanges between the Chief Military Observer and the Commander of the CIS peacekeeping force.

18. Georgian and Russian authorities are currently working to formalize the understanding on the presence of the CIS peacekeeping force reached between the Presidents of the two countries at Sochi (see S/2003/412, para. 20).

V. Policing issues

19. In an effort to improve law and order in the Gali sector, and in doing so to address one of the impediments to voluntary return, my Special Representative has initiated discussions with the two sides on the recommendations of the 2002 security assessment mission (see S/2003/412, para. 16). The central aim of those recommendations is to build the capacity of local law enforcement by coordinating and facilitating assistance with respect to training and equipment; the provision of advice to and monitoring of local law enforcement agencies; and the facilitation of cooperation across the ceasefire line. UNOMIG has obtained the agreement of the two sides with the recommendation that a small civilian police component of 20 officers be added to the Mission to strengthen its own capacity to implement its mandate and to assist in carrying out the tasks listed above.

VI. Humanitarian situation and human rights

20. International humanitarian agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continued to provide food and medical assistance to those most in need. UNHCR continued to provide health care and other social assistance to more than 270 vulnerable and elderly persons in Sukhumi. The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) visited Georgia in May 2003 to monitor projects implemented with ECHO funding on both sides of the ceasefire line and to identify needs possibly to be covered under the 2003 budget. In 2002, ECHO had allocated €1.3 million to support the most vulnerable in a programme implemented by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Spanish NGO Acción Contra el Hambre (ACH). ICRC has signed a memorandum of understanding with the de facto Abkhaz health authorities on the continuation of food aid throughout the region in 2003 for nearly 20,000 of the most destitute and vulnerable residents. With ECHO and Swiss funding, two NGOs — ACH and Première Urgence — continued their projects for vulnerable people in Abkhazia, Georgia, aimed respectively at improving food security and rehabilitating individual houses and some collective accommodations.

21. Efforts were also focused on the restoration of infrastructure and basic services. UNHCR, in cooperation with local authorities and beneficiary communities, continued to focus on the school rehabilitation of communal educational infrastructures. In addition to the 73 schools rehabilitated in 2001-2002, UNHCR is in the process of assisting in the rehabilitation of 10 more school buildings in Abkhazia, Georgia, including 6 in the Gali district. UNOMIG completed 8 of 20 ongoing quick-impact projects designed to improve conditions for displaced persons and also continued to repair roads and bridges to improve access for its observer patrols. The HALO Trust continued to perform mine clearance and mine-awareness training. The United Nations Development Fund for Women completed four public diplomacy meetings in Gali designed to provide a networking forum for women, and is conducting two training projects through local NGOs to strengthen the role of women in management and business.

22. Criminal activity remains a significant concern for the provision of humanitarian assistance, as exemplified by the hijacking and robbery of the HALO Trust (see para. 12 above).

23. The human rights situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, during the past three months remained precarious. The Abkhaz law enforcement agencies are too weak to adequately protect local residents from the high level of criminal activity. The United Nations Human Rights Office has increased its activities in Abkhazia, Georgia, implementing several projects on education and the media, to raise awareness of international human rights standards. It was noted with concern that children in the Gali district still did not have access to education in their mother tongue. Additional efforts to promote respect for human rights will be needed in view of the expected return of internally displaced persons and refugees in the process of implementing the Geneva recommendations and the Sochi agreements.

VII. Financial implications

24. The final implications of increasing the civilian police capacity of UNOMIG (see paras. 19 and 30) through the addition of 20 police advisers with training, management and monitoring functions would amount to approximately $1,775,000.

25. The estimate covers a period of 11 months, beginning 1 August 2003, and also provides for 2 international and 11 national staff, as well as logistical support. A breakdown of the estimated costs by category of expenditure is provided in annex II.

26. By its resolution 57/333 of 18 June 2003, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $30,709,000 for the maintenance of UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004. The above estimate would be in addition to that amount.

27. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMIG and to add a civilian police capacity, I would then seek the additional resources required from the General Assembly.

VIII. Observations

28. The United Nations-led peace process received a welcome boost following the Geneva brainstorming session and the Sochi summit. The United Nations strongly

supports these activities, which are aimed at enhancing cooperation between the two sides on matters of mutual concern and advancing, ultimately, towards a comprehensive political settlement. The important role of the Group of Friends in moving the peace process forward is particularly appreciated.

29. At the same time, it is regrettable that the core political issue — the future status of Abkhazia within the State of Georgia — still has not been addressed, despite the renewed opportunity to do so within the framework of the recommendations made by the Group of Friends in February. The paper on competences and its transmittal letter provide sufficient scope for addressing the justified concerns of the Abkhaz people in a satisfactory manner on the basis of international legitimacy. Both sides, in particular the Abkhaz side, need to muster the political will necessary to address the political aspects of the conflict. Only then can a sustainable and comprehensive settlement be found.

30. The recent initiative by Georgia and the Russian Federation to start a dialogue on the process of refugee return, on the basis of the 1994 quadripartite agreement on voluntary return (S/1994/397, annex II), among others, is particularly encouraging. UNOMIG and UNHCR remain committed to helping refugees and internally displaced persons exercise their right to return to their places of former residence safely and with dignity. The recommendations of the joint assessment mission to the Gali district of November 2002 have set out an overall framework, but require further implementation by the two sides. The recommendations formulated by the security assessment mission of October to December 2002 include advice, in particular, on how to improve the security situation in the Gali district. In accordance with those recommendations, I recommend that a civilian police component of 20 officers be added to UNOMIG to strengthen its capacity to carry out its mandate and, in particular, to contribute to the creation of conditions conducive to the safe and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees.

31. I strongly condemn the hostage-taking incident of 5 June 2003, which is the sixth such incident since the establishment of the Mission in 1993. None of the perpetrators of criminal acts against UNOMIG personnel, or those responsible for the shooting down of a UNOMIG helicopter in 2001, have ever been identified or brought to justice. This impunity needs to end. I remind both sides of their responsibility to ensure safety and security for UNOMIG personnel at all times. The CIS peacekeeping force plays an important role in the Mission's security; it is therefore to be hoped that an agreement on the extension of its mandate can be reached soon.

32. I continue to believe that UNOMIG plays an essential role in stabilizing the situation in the conflict zone and in providing a framework within which the sides can advance towards a comprehensive settlement. I therefore recommend a further extension of the mandate of UNOMIG for six months, until 31 January 2004.

33. In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation for Ms. Tagliavini, my Special Representative, Ms. Roza Otunbayeva, her Deputy, and Major General Ashfaq, the Chief Military Observer, for the dynamic leadership that they provide for UNOMIG. I also commend the men and women of UNOMIG for their dedication and courage in carrying out their duties under difficult and often dangerous circumstances.

Annex I

Countries providing military observers (as at 1 July 2003)

Country	*Military observers*
Albania	3
Austria	2
Bangladesh	9[a]
Czech Republic	6
Denmark	5
Egypt	3
France	3
Germany	11
Greece	5
Hungary	7
Indonesia	4
Jordan	7
Pakistan	9
Poland	4
Republic of Korea	7
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	3
Switzerland	4
Turkey	5
Ukraine	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
United States of America	2
Uruguay	3
Total	**117**

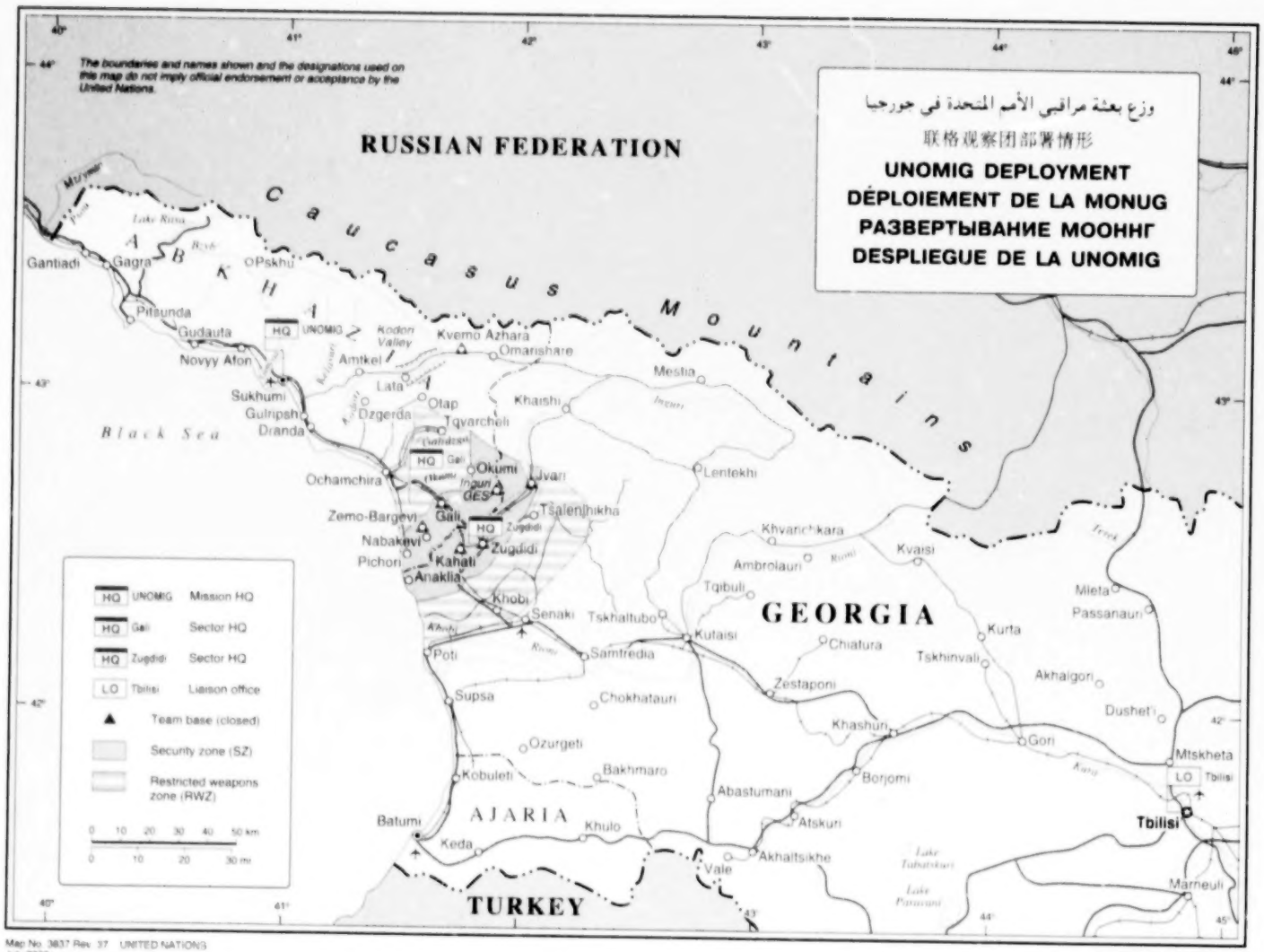
[a] Including the Chief Military Observer.

Annex II

Cost estimates for the deployment of 20 civilian police personnel in the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia for an 11-month period beginning 1 August 2003

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Cost estimates*
Military and police personnel	
Military observers	-
Military contingents	-
Civilian police	565
Formed police units	-
Civilian personnel	
International staff	268
National staff	148
United Nations Volunteers	-
Operational costs	
General temporary assistance	-
Government-provided personnel	-
Civilian electoral observers	-
Consultants	-
Official travel	30
Facilities and infrastructure	154
Ground transportation	387
Air transportation	-
Naval transportation	-
Communications	70
Information technology	85
Medical	11
Special equipment	-
Miscellaneous supplies, services and equipment	57
Quick-impact projects	-
Gross requirements	**1 775**
Staff assessment income	67
Net requirements	**1 708**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-
Total resource requirements	**1 708**



Map No. 3837 Rev. 37 UNITED NATIONS
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Security Council

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18 July 2003

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Letter dated 18 July 2003 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

In accordance with article 4, paragraph 13, of the Peace Agreement of 12 December 2000, the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission has transmitted to the United Nations the Decision pursuant to article 15 B of the Commission's demarcation directions. The Decision and transmittal letter, dated 15 July 2003, are attached to the present letter.

I should be grateful if you could bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

03-43707 (E) 220703

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Annex

Letter dated 15 July 2003 from the Registrar of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission addressed to the Secretary-General

Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Agreement of 12 December 2000 between the Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the State of Eritrea provides as follows:

> "Upon reaching a final decision regarding delimitation of the borders, the Commission shall transmit its decision to the parties and Secretaries-General of the OAU and the United Nations for publication ...".

In the spirit of the language of the 12 December 2000 Agreement, the President of the Boundary Commission has requested me to transmit to you and the Interim Chairperson of the African Union the attached text of the Commission's Decision pursuant to article 15 B of the Commission's Demarcation Directions.

(*Signed*) Bette E. **Shifman**
Registrar of the Boundary Commission

Enclosure

7 July 2003

Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission

Decision pursuant to Article 15B of the Commission's Demarcation Directions

1. In its Order of 9 February 2003, the Commission decided that a difference which had arisen over the appointment of Field Liaison Officers (FLOs) should be dealt with in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 15B of the Demarcation Directions. In accordance with that procedure, the Special Consultant prepared a report and transmitted it to the Commission and to the Parties. The Parties communicated their comments to the Commission within the fifteen-day period stipulated in Article 15B.

2. The Commission has carefully considered the Special Consultant's report and the comments of the Parties. The Commission takes note of difficulties which have arisen in the initial appointment of FLOs, attributable to a lack of specificity in appointment procedures, notably differences regarding the appointment of currently serving military officers. The Commission has concluded that it is important now to put aside whatever difficulties may have arisen and move forward to achieve an expeditious demarcation of the boundary laid down in its Delimitation Decision.

3. Consequently, the Commission had decided that now FLOs need to be appointed for the remaining demarcation activity along this boundary, under more detailed appointment procedures. The Parties shall appoint these FLOs forthwith, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6B of the Demarcation Directions, which is hereby amended as follows:

   a. Paragraph B of Article 6 of the Demarcation Directions shall be renumbered B(i).

   b. There shall be added a new paragraph B(ii) as follows:

      (ii) Field Liaison Officers shall be persons who have not served in that role, otherwise than in an ad hoc capacity, prior to the date of this Decision, and who are not currently serving as military personnel. Notice of each Party's selections as Field Liaison Officers shall be forwarded for information to the other Party and to the Registrar of the Commission and shall be accompanied by the following information in respect of each Field Liaison Officer:

         (a) an up-to-date curriculum vitae, including full name, professional qualifications, current position and occupational responsibilities;

         (b) a record of any military service or responsibilities since 1989.

   c. There shall be added a new paragraph B(iii) as follows:

      (iii) A person's nomination as a Field Liaison Officer becomes effective upon that person's selection by the nominating Party as a Field

Liaison Officer and the required accompanying information being forwarded to the Commission and the other Party. Should any disagreement arise with regard to a person's nomination as a Field Liaison Officer, that disagreement shall be resolved by the Commission, whose decision shall be final.

d. There shall be added a new paragraph B(iv) as follows:

(iv) In the event of replacement of a Field Liaison Officer, the Party making the replacement shall follow the procedure set forth in sub-paragraph (ii) above.

7 July 2003
Signed by the Commission:

(*Signed*) Sir Elihu **Lauterpacht**
President

(*Signed*) Prince **Bola Adesumbo Ajibola**

(*Signed*) W. Michael **Reisman**

(*Signed*) Judge Stephen M. **Schwebel**

(*Signed*) Sir Arthur **Watts**

(*Signed*) Dr. Hiroshi **Murakami**
Secretary

(*Signed*) Bette E. **Shifman**
Registrar

United Nations S/2003/753

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 July 2003

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Letter dated 21 July 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum Group in New York and pursuant to Article 54 of the United Nations Charter, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Outcomes Statement of the Pacific Forum Foreign Affairs Ministers Meeting that was held in Sydney, Australia, on 30 June 2003.

The statement outlines the response of Forum members to a request from the Government of the Solomon Islands for regional assistance in restoring peace and security in the Solomon Islands.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Isikia R. **Savua**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
(Chairman, PIF New York)

03-43755 (E) 240703

Annex to the letter dated 21 July 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat

Forum Foreign Affairs Ministers Meeting
30 June 2003
Sydney, Australia

Outcomes Statement

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Pacific Islands Forum met in Sydney, Australia on 30 June 2003 to discuss a regional response to assist Solomon Islands according to the principles set out in the Biketawa Declaration. The meeting was chaired by the Hon. Kaliopate Tavola, Minister for Foreign Affairs and External Trade of Fiji and was attended by the President of Nauru, the Prime Ministers of Cook Islands, Samoa, Tonga, the Premier of Niue and Ministers from Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Fiji was represented by its Permanent Secretary of Foreign Affairs and External Trade, and Republic of the Marshall Islands by its Ambassador to Fiji.

2. Ministers noted the earlier consideration by the Forum of the challenges facing Solomon Islands, particularly the work of the 2002 Forum Eminent Persons' Group and the close personal involvement by the Secretary General in secretariat programmes to assist Solomon Islands.

3. Ministers received a formal presentation from the Hon. Laurie Chan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Solomon Islands, on the current situation in Solomon Islands and the need for external assistance to address law and order problems in Solomon Islands. The meeting also received a report from the Australian and New Zealand Foreign Ministers on the findings of the scoping mission undertaken by officials from both countries to Solomon Islands in June 2003, and on the assistance both countries were seeking to provide at the request of Solomon Islands.

4. Ministers agreed that the problems facing Solomon Islands were very serious. The deterioration of law and order had undermined the stability of the country. It had contributed significantly to the economic decline of Solomon Islands in recent years and had greatly weakened many of the country's important institutions.

5. Ministers agreed that the extent of the problems facing Solomon Islands now called for a concerted regional response, as envisaged in the Biketawa Declaration. In this respect, Ministers noted that the Solomon Islands Prime Minister, Sir Allan Kemakeza, had formally approached Australia in April 2003, outlining the challenges facing his country and seeking urgent assistance, and that he had discussed these issues with the Australian Prime Minister.

6. Ministers indicated overwhelming support for the provision of assistance to Solomon Islands and noted that the majority of Forum members had indicated a willingness to assist the Solomon Islands Government. In particular they noted that Australia had indicated that if formally requested by Solomon Islands it would be

disposed to respond positively to such a request in concert with New Zealand and other Forum members.

7. Ministers welcomed the assistance package proposed by Australia. In particular, they noted its comprehensive nature, encompassing law and order, the justice and prisons systems, rebuilding Solomon Islands institutions and establishing conditions under which Solomon Islands can achieve social and economic recovery. Ministers agreed that Forum members willing to contribute to such a package would coordinate their assistance through a task force.

8. Ministers agreed that the envisaged restoration of law and order in Solomon Islands would be essentially a policing operation, and that police from Forum members would provide the capabilities needed by the Solomon Islands Government to implement Solomon Islands laws according to the Solomon Islands Constitution. Police would be supported, as required, by armed peacekeepers.

9. Ministers agreed that an essential condition for the provision of a programme of strengthened assistance by Forum members would be a clear, formal request from the Solomon Islands Government, and the passage of legislation through the Solomon Islands Parliament allowing police and, as necessary, armed peacekeepers from Forum members to support the Royal Solomon Islands Police in the performance of its duties.

10. Ministers endorsed the provision of a package of strengthened assistance to Solomon Islands, including a policing operation to restore law and order, supported, as required, by armed peacekeepers, and a programme of assistance to strengthen the justice system and restore the economy and basic services. They agreed also to recommend that Forum Leaders endorse the package.